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THE UNEEMPLOYMENT IN RUSSIA

Abstract: The article considers the problem of unemployment in the unstable economy. The term «unemployment» is analyzed, as well as the ways of counting the number of people without work. The article considers the reasons of unemployment and consequences of this phenomenon for people, state and the economy. The article brings the statistics about the level of unemployment in the developed countries, such as Russia, the United States and the UK in 2015 – 2017 and also describes government measures to solve this problem.

Keywords: unemployment, economically active population, statistics, government programs.

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БЕЗРАБОТИЦА В РОССИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема безработицы в условиях нестабильной экономической ситуации. Анализируется само понятие «безработица», а также способы подсчета количества людей, оставшихся без работы. В статье рассматриваются причины безработицы, а также рассматриваются последствия данного феномена для людей, государства и экономики в целом. В статье приводится информация по уровню безработицы в разных развитых странах: России, США, Великобритании за 2015 - 2017 гг., а также описываются меры правительства по решению этой проблемы.

Ключевые слова: безработица, экономически активное население, статистика, государственные программы.

The market economy is unstable, so there are such phenomena as unemployment, rise in prices and inflation. Unemployment is a macro-economic problem that affects every person.

In economics, unemployment refers to the condition and extent of joblessness within an economy, and is measured in terms of the unemployment rate, which is the number of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labour force. Hence, unemployment is the condition of not having a job, often referred to as being «out of work», or unemployed. Unemployment is the lack of job and opportunity to find it. That is, the unemployed is an active capable person who strives to get a job, physically has the opportunity to work, but does not have any.

In order to calculate the number of the unemployed in the country, the population is divided into several groups depending on the degree of labour activity. The first group includes the economically inactive population. These are the citizens who are not considered the labour force: high school students and full-time university students, pensioners, housewives, women on maternity leave. The group of economically active population consists of capable citizens who are willing to offer their labour power. This group includes both employed people and the unemployed.

Economists define three main causes of the unemployment: the dismissal, voluntary leave and supply of someone's labour power on the labour market for the first time [3].

Unemployment has serious consequences, both for the state and for the person left without a source of income. A person experiencing financial difficulties due to the job loss is exposed to the stress, various diseases; there may be disagreements in his family. Lack of money pushes some people to committing a crime. In the conditions of modern Russia, the problem of unemployment remains relevant. According to Rosstat, the number of economically active population in the country aged 15-72 years in January 2017 was 76.1 million people. or about 52% of the total population of the country. In the economically active population 70 million people were classified as engaged in economic activities, and 4.9 million people – as unemployed using the ILO criteria. Thus, the unemployment rate in January 2017 was 5.2%. Analyzing the change in the unemployment rate, we can conclude that the number of unemployed is

decreasing (in 2014, the unemployment rate was 5.1%; 2015 was 5.3%; 2016 was 5.4 %.). For comparison, the unemployment rate in the United States in January 2015 was 7.9% (January 2017–7.3%), and the unemployment rate in the UK – 8.4% (January 2017 – 5.1%). It turns out that, firstly, the unemployment rate in Russia is less than the unemployment rate in developed countries by almost 2%, and secondly, unemployment has a more stable downward trend than in these countries [1].

So, looking at the statistics, the situation with unemployment in Russia is not very alarming. However, problems remain. One of the main ones is the lack of jobs. To solve this problem, it would be possible to increase the flow of investment to create new enterprises, and therefore new jobs. Thus, it is possible to contribute to solving two problems: reducing unemployment and restoring work in Russia.

In our opinion, any state has to use various methods to solve the problem of unemployment in general, given the diversity of its types. In today's Russia, the most relevant are the improvement of information support for the labour market and the elimination of factors that reduce the mobility of labour. This implies the development of the housing market, an increase in housing construction and a decrease in housing prices, the elimination of administrative barriers for moving from one settlement to another, an increase in the share of social housing and other measures [2].

An important priority in the fight against unemployment in the Russian Federation is the activation of employment policies with simultaneous macroeconomic stable growth and an increase in labour productivity, while the state develops and approves various programs to solve unemployment problems. One of such programs is the State Program of the Russian Federation «Promotion of Employment» approved by the decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 22, 2012 No. 2149-p. Where it is clearly spelled out: The purpose of this program is to create legal, economic and institutional conditions conducive to the effective development of the labour market. Tasks of the program:

- 1) preventing the growth of tension in the labour market
- 2) attracting foreign workers in accordance with the needs of the economy
- 3) assistance in maintaining high qualifications and preserving the health of workers, ensuring protection of labor rights of citizens.

So, we can say that the government takes different measures to cope with the problem of unemployment but the problem still remains.

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